

THE CLERGYMEN OF CINCINNATI.

A common mode, with many of the Cincinnati clergyman, of manifesting their hostility to us, is, the refusing to read to their congregations anti-slavery notices. Mr. Mills of the third Presbyterian church, Mr. Johns of the Episcopal, Mr. Lynd of the Baptist, and Mr. Challen of the Christian Baptist church, are in the habit of denying us this courtesy. Recollecting the principles of these gentlemen, we do not wonder at it. But, what shall be said for Dr. Beecher? Dr. Beecher is understood generally, to be a believer in the doctrine of immediate emancipation. In his presbytery he has voted for strong Abolition-resolutions. Many of his anti-slavery friends have long waited anxiously for his public testimony on this subject. Again and again have we been assured that his hour was in the right place, and ere long his influence would be thrown on the side of Universal Freedom. So far he has stood aloof. With slaveholders in his congregation, if not communion, he has never, we believe, preached one sermon against slavery. Often has he declaimed on the state of our country, its peculiar institutions, and the dangers which threaten them, but (in our knowledge,) he never has alluded to slavery,—that most fearful element, so prolific in internal dissensions, and which is even now menacing the integrity of our Federal Union. In his last Thanksgiving sermon, the world was explored for causes of gratitude. The onward march of the human race was illustrated by reference to several events, particularly the progress of liberal principles in Europe. But, that most glorious evidence of the advancing spirit of the age, that most stupendous example of the power of Christian truth—the Emancipation by the British government of their hundreds of thousands of slaves—escaped him altogether. It was either so insignificant to be remembered, or the sensibilities of his liberty-loving audience would have been shocked by allusion to an event so far beneath the attention of an American philanthropist. Our Virgin, and our republicanism have taught us to

Be his "discovery" "great" or small, British abolitionists will not ostracize him on account of it. To adjudge him, a heretic. It has not, we presume, dislodged him from the eminent position he has held among them, nor will it dislodge him.

But, the effrontery of this writer is too bad, when he declares, that Mr. Buxton has planted his foot on the ground of the American Colonization Society. Hear him!

of, is dying away, and they now begin to cast about to ascertain what we do actually hold. During my absence, I have passed through Cuyahoga,auga, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Columbiana, Portage, and Medina, and having made careful enquiries as to the present state of things, I think there is every reason to be encouraged. Our friends are becoming more active, and feel more strongly impressed with the duty of doing immediately what they have to do; and as the best method of political action becomes more generally understood, a former harmony begins to reappear. In Ashtabula, Esq. Owen has been verbusly employed some time in scattering truth with very happy results; and in Portage, Mr. Winans has been labouring to very general acceptance. Mr. Smith is now selling books in Gauga, and in this way,

passed the House, and will, probably, pass the Senate. The Journal expresses its regret at this movement, and well it may. We thought the statesman of Kentucky were too well convinced of the blighting influence of slavery, to encourage an increase of slave-population. We apprehend, however, that the people of Kentucky are sinking under the power of a few large slaveholders, who, reckless of the general prosperity of the state, and anxious only to aggrandize themselves, scruple at no measures which tend to strengthen the system of slavery. The differing results of *free and slave labor*, are strikingly illustrated in the following extract from a late speech of Mr. Wickliffe in the Kentucky legislature. It will be seen that this gentleman attributes the superiority of the North in wealth, enterprise and

THE PHILANTHROPIST has been sent regularly to Mr. John Lewis and Mr. Reuben L. Roberts of Woodstock, Champaign co., O., since no 184. If it be not received, as the letter states it is not, must be destroyed on the way, or by the "anti-bolition postmaster" there.

the controversy between Virginia and N. C. was contained in the following:

"The refusal of Governor Seward, of this State, to return certain fugitives claimed by the Governor of Virginia, has been made the subject of debate in the House of Delegates. One of the members, Mr. Bayly, on moving that the whole matter be referred to a select committee, said that he considered the question one of great and absorbing interest, in which every portion of the Commonwealth was deeply involved. It was due to the welfare of the people that speedy and decisive action should be taken by the Legislature. The conduct of the Governor of the great State of New York, dictated, as it appeared to be, by a desire to conciliate the Abolitionists, was one of the worst and most alarming signs of the times, and should awaken the people of the South to the dangers which threatened them. Another speaker, Mr. McRae, expressed his entire concurrence in the

expressed. His constituents were especially interested in the matter, and a meeting of the ladies of Cincinnati, at Mr. Blanchard's residence, during the past summer, had requested him to bring to the notice of the House. He hoped that the subject would be promptly and decisively acted upon. Mr. Gregory suggested that the subject be referred to the Committee on Education. He believed that the dignity of the subject warranted no step upon so important a subject without the greatest deliberation. The subject was lost, and that of Mr. Bayly prevailed.

LADIES' CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 7th, we were present at a very interesting meeting of the female anti-slavery society of Cincinnati, at Mr. Blanchard's residence. Although a great Temperance meeting was expected for that evening, at which Mr. Maffett was to speak, a respectable audience was present. The speaker was the Rev. W. Channing, pastor of the Unitarian church of this place, who was recognized by Mr. Channing as a believer in the doctrine of immediate abolition, and a friend of the anti-slavery cause.

The object of the Society being the promotion of the abolition of slavery, particularly by attending to the education of the free people of color, the speaker confined his remarks chiefly to this subject. He spoke freely of the prejudice against colored people, traced it to its source, and denounced its sinfulness in uncompromising terms. The policy hitherto pursued towards our colored brethren, he dragged to light, and he showed how absurd and ruinous it was in every particular. Its disastrous influences on the minds and morals of our victims, were dwelt upon. Numerous facts were then stated, illustrating the capabilities of the colored people, their heroic enterprise, their patient endurance, their love of excellence. The statements made respecting their condition and character in this city, were particularly interesting. In a little while, they will be laid at full length before our readers.

The address was sound in matter, eloquent in manner, uncompromising in principle. With the exception of Mr. Blanchard, the pioneer anti-slavery minister in Cincinnati, Mr. Channing is the only clergyman of our city who has publicly appeared as the friend of the anti-slavery cause. It will not be long, however, before this select number will receive an addition.

We are glad to learn that the Ladies' Society is in the most flourishing condition. Its members are ardent and judicious, and their efforts put to shame those of the men's society of this place. Indeed, we should not know whether this society were dead or alive, if we had nothing to judge by but the action of its executive committee. Those who hold no office, have to do all their business for them.

THE COURTESY OF A RELIGIOUS EDITOR.

Some time since, we expressed surprise, at a saying of the editor of the Methodist Protestant, that if he should publish certain resolutions on slavery, he would commit a penitentiary offence. We noticed the fact, that Mr. Breckinridge had published a magazine in Baltimore, in which about a year ago, several abolition essays appeared. And yet, he was not called to account for it. We then as politely as we knew how, asked of the Protestant editor, to inform us, whether the law to which he alluded, had been passed since that publication. "If there be any such law," said he, "we presume from his statement there is, we will be pleased to inform us of it." Our expectation was, that he would have favored us with the law, for this was what we desired. Instead of that, he has honored us with the following lecture on courtesy and politeness.

"**PENITENTIARY.**—Our brother of the Philanthropist requires concerning the existence of a certain law in this State, and politely asks us, whether a statement, made by the editor of the Methodist Protestant, and published in the N. Y. Laminary, is indeed correct. Really, this is very modest of him, to suspect a man of falsehood, and then ask him whether he tells the truth or not. The Philanthropist seems to improve in manners, as all increases in philanthropic zeal. With Mr. B.—or the streets of Petersburg, Va., we have nothing to do. Nor do we think it necessary to trouble ourselves, even for the satisfaction of our courteous friend, with an examination as to the time when such a law was passed. The Philanthropist will bear in mind, that we are nothing in favor of the justice of such a law. But we will do the best we can for all due defence. We will, in practice here as he does in Cincinnati, he would very probably find himself prosecuted for a 'PENITENTIARY OFFENCE.' If this does not satisfy him, let him take a journey to the Eastern Shore of this State, and our good justice friend, and correspondent P. B. H., (from whom we received the intelligence which has so excited our friend) may show him a practical proof of the law in question. Perhaps he would even then doubt. It may be, nothing of personal experience would convince him. If so, while we pity his incredulity, we sincerely hope he may remain in the bliss of ignorance and unbelief to the day of his death."

With regard to the Rev. Mr. Knapp we have a word to say. The Philanthropist doubts our assertion about the law, and then asks for information whether we spoke the truth or not. We doubt its assertion in relation to Mr. Knapp, and challenge it, and its authority, the Pennsylvania Freeman, to produce an individual evidence of the facts stated. Whatever may be that worthy man's sentiments in relation to slavery, he showed his usual degree of good sense and propriety by preaching *Christ* to the people, without any particular allusion to the exciting topic which has so excited our Cincinnati brother.

It seems to us strange, that Christian editors make themselves so very ridiculous in thundering forth triumphant assertions, which have no surer foundation than the mere ray of idle rumor.

We did not doubt the veracity of the editor of the Editor of the Protestant. Our inquiry, made in all honesty, was, simply, as to the nature of the law, and the time when it was passed. The coarse and abusive reply is before the reader. The editor of the Protestant may rest assured, that had we thought him capable of so far forgetting the proprieties of editorial intercourse, we should not have subjected ourselves to his rudeness.

For one month scarcely any anti-slavery petitions were presented in our legislature. This is greatly to be regretted. The enemies of liberty thought undoubtedly that they had at last triumphed over abolition; and our few friends in the legislature must have been discouraged. After the passage of what is familiarly called the "Black act," one would have supposed that petitions would have increased ten-fold. What are our friends thinking about? If they quit giving and quit petitioning, they had better give up all.

We are pleased to see, however, a great increase of petitions since the beginning of this month. January 10th, in the Senate, a memorial was presented by Mr. Thomas, from the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, asking the repeal of the law of last session, relative to fugitives from labor, and the passage of a law to secure the right of trial by jury to all such persons. It was referred, together with several other similar petitions to the Judiciary Committee. On the same day, in the House, Mr. Casad presented 6 petitions praying for the repeal of all laws making distinctions on account of color; and Mr. Powers presented one, signed by 901 citizens of Ashabula and Trumbull counties, praying that the right of jury-trial might be secured to persons claimed as fugitives from labor.

A petition was presented on the 11th, in the House, by Mr. Reed, asking the legislature to prevent the intermarriage of whites with colored people. The memorialists, we suppose, not being masters of their own hearts, thought it high time the legislature should help them to bestow their affections on proper objects.

On the same day, a memorial was presented from the "religious society of Friends, convened at Mount Pleasant, praying "so to amend the laws relating to black and mulatto persons, and the fugitive law, as to afford further security to people of color."

STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This Society held its annual meeting at Columbus, on the 24th ult. A correspondent has favored us with an interesting account of its proceedings, which may be found on our first page. The meeting was a failure, if all accounts speak true;—and that too, notwithstanding the efforts of its Democratic friends.

The following is the official account of this anniversary of a great state society, with the Governor at its head. Verily its friends may exclaim, O, our leanness! our leanness!

Colonization Meeting.

"The annual meeting of the Ohio State Colonization Society, was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. His excellency the Governor, in the Chair. The Secretaries being both absent, A. G. Dimock was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Mr. Henkle, the Agent of the American Colonization Society, offered for adoption the following resolution, which he advocated in the eloquent and animated address, and was followed by Mr. Green and John C. Wright, who sustained the cause of Colonization in the most able and judicious manner, and were listened to with interest and gratification by a large and respectable audience; after which, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the system of Africa Colonization is calculated to elevate the character and improve the prospects of the free colored population of the United States—encourages emigration in a manner consistent with the happiness of the country—that it is the only instrumentality which promises success in imparting to the millions of Africa the blessings of civilization and Christianity, and the only one which can effect the destruction of the African slave trade, and that it is therefore entitled to our cordial approbation and support.

On motion of Mr. Henkle, a committee was appointed to nominate officers to serve during the ensuing year, viz:—Rev. J. Hoge, and Rev. W. H. McGuffey.

The following resolution was then offered and accepted:

Resolved, That we make an immediate effort to raise \$500 in aid of the cause of Colonization, and for this purpose a committee be appointed to call immediately on the citizens, and secure contributions and subscriptions, viz:—

—L. N. Whiting, Robert Neil, J. Greenwood, and John M. Kerr.

Mr. J. L. Miner remarked that as this was an unfortunate evening for the meeting, it being Christmas Eve, and many of the members of the Society were engaged in attending religious services, he requested that the meeting adjourn to the latter part of the week, whereupon it was

Resolved, That when the meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet again on Tuesday evening next.

On motion of Dr. Hoge, L. N. Whiting and Mr. Armstrong were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the adjourned meeting.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday evening next.

A. G. DIMOCK, Sec. pro tem.

The adjourned meeting turned out to be no meeting at all!

THE PROJECT NEARLY ABANDONED.

The project of converting the Anti-Slavery Society into a political organization, is well nigh abandoned. The Emancipator at last says—"it seems clear that the office of rallying the free voters of the country to cope with slavery on its own fields—that of political power—does not pertain to the Anti-Slavery Society."

"That institution has other and glorious functions to perform, calling for the most strenuous support of its members and friends. And we trust it will never fall so short of its high vocation and of the promise of its past history, as to fail of lending the meed of its approbation and the aid of its influence to those agonizing but glorious struggles, both in church and state, by which the foul fiend of slavery is to be cast out of this fair land—although these struggles fall without the line of action which the Society has proscribed for itself. The Society cannot act in the discipline of the church. It cannot act in the legislation of the State. It will not act in the inchoate movements of government. But it and its organs can and must cheer and help on all these mighty movements, as a part of the great system by which the greatest social renovation ever seen under heaven shall be speedily and peacefully achieved."

Mr. Birney, in declining the Warsaw nomination, says—"While I agree with you fully in the opinion, that the great anti-slavery enterprise can never succeed without independent nominations, I feel assured that the views of abolitionists, as a body, do not enough harmonize to make such a measure advisable now."

Could we be convinced that the measure was at any time advisable, there is no man to whom we would more cordially give our support, as a candidate for the presidency, than Mr. Birney.

Dr. Lemoyne in his letter takes the ground, that the measure is entirely inexpedient. He does not doubt as to the "solemn obligation" of every Abolitionist "to vote consistently—to carry his principles to the polls—and to vote for such men only, as are willing to do officially whatever is within the sphere of their official duties, to promote, as soon as possible, the entire and complete emancipation of the slaves, and remove every legal disability and obstacle from the path to elevation and improvement of the nominally free colored man." But, several reasons lead him to regard the formation of an Abolition political party, as inexpedient. We submit the concluding paragraph of his letter.

"The Anti-Slavery reformation is emphatically a religious enterprise, and the prominent measures for its accomplishment, ought to be of a consistent character. This fact is known and read of all men, and stands forth in bold relief, in the preamble and constitution of the parent Society, and almost all its auxiliaries. We there declare, that our aim shall be 'to convince all our fellow citizens, by arguments drawn from their understandings and consciences, that slaveholding is a heinous crime in the sight of God,' &c. Now if we make political action so prominent, will there not be some ground for those who have continually an evil eye upon us, to charge, that we have lost our first confidence in strictly moral means, and that we are now compelled to resort to means, which we at first overlooked, if not repudiated. I fear that some, who have labored earnestly and zealously with the first, will, in the day, which seems to attend their work, very sincerely, no doubt, that the great desideratum would be sooner attained by carrying the issue of the cause directly to the polls. If so we ought to possess ourselves, in patience, recollecting that national reforms, from national sins, are not the work of a day, or a year. Men are readily tempted to the use of what appear direct means through political action, to obtain moral reformation, from witnessing the rapid revolutions of feeling and action among large masses of men, in relation to mere questions of human expediency. All in their turn, will receive due, and appropriate attention. The anti-slavery cause, being one of momentous consequence to this nation, and one about which no one, who aims at right action, would suffer himself longer to remain ignorant, a department will be steadily yielded to a calm, considerate and thorough discussion of the subject of slavery, and the general course in regard to all the anti-slavery movements of the day. All the local anti-slavery societies of the Reserve, may occupy a portion of this department, if they choose, with a publication of their proceedings."

A NEW PAPER.—Mr. Lyman Hall, lately editor of the Ohio Star, has issued proposals for publishing at Ravenna, Portage co., a family newspaper, to be entitled, "*Western Reserve Cabinet, and Family Visitor.*"

It is to be a free paper, religious, moral, literary, political, &c., &c. Among the moral enterprises of the day, says the prospectus,

"Will be recognized the Anti-Slavery cause, the cause of Sabbath Schools, Temperance, Missions, and kindred benevolent enterprises. All in their turn, will receive due, and appropriate attention. The anti-slavery cause, being one of momentous consequence to this nation, and one about which no one, who aims at right action, would suffer himself longer to remain ignorant, a department will be steadily yielded to a calm, considerate and thorough discussion of the subject of slavery, and the general course in regard to all the anti-slavery movements of the day. All the local anti-slavery societies of the Reserve, may occupy a portion of this department, if they choose, with a publication of their proceedings."

Mr. Hall is well fitted for the undertaking. He is an able writer and independent man. He was too independent, we have reason to believe, for a mere political editor.

The paper will be afforded at one dollar and fifty cents a year, in advance. We wish him abundant success.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENT AT COLUMBUS.—THE

Convention of Democrats recently held at Columbus, renewed their pledges of fealty to the South. Mr. Morris of our city, and Mr. Ellis, of Licking county, undertook to stem the tide of servility, but were overwhelmed. We know not whether any other abolitionists were members of the Convention. The majority prohibited free discussion, and treated Mr. Ellis with great rudeness. We wish this gentleman or Mr. Morris would favor the public with an account of the pro-slavery doings of the Convention. Thus far we have been able to pick up but a few items of intelligence respecting it.

SLAVERY AS IT IS.

The following advertisement is a most horrible illustration of slavery as it is. Just consider how many families must have been ruthlessly broken up, to make out this select stock of little boys and girls, young men and women. Thomas Gadsden, the auctioneer, belongs to one of the most respectable families in Charleston. His brother is quite an eminent minister.

NEGROES FOR SALE.—Ten or twelve likely single Girls, from 12 to 14 years old, 15 single Boys, very likely, from 12 to 15 years old; 8 or 10 likely young Men, from 20 to 25 years old; fifteen or 20 likely young Women, from 20 to 30 years old; consisting of Seamstresses, Good Cooks, Washers and Ironers; 4 first rate Coachmen and House Servants, remarkably likely and intelligent; 1 young Fellow, 25 years old, who is a complete Confectioner, meat and pastry Cook; 2 first rate House Carpenters, warranted to be as complete as can be found in this State; 1 very likely young mulatto Fellow, 27 years old, a complete Black and Copper-smith; 1 likely mulatto Fellow, an excellent Tailor and complete waiting man; and a number of other Negroes, of all sexes and ages, possessing various qualifications, suitable either for Plantation purposes, or as Body Servants, whom I will sell on reasonable terms, either for cash or approved endorsed notes, at 60 days, with interest added.

Apply to

N. West corner of State & Chalmers-sts.

N. B. Liberal advances made on Property left with me for sale, Dec. 21.

And yet, how Mr. Gadsden and his fellow citizens love liberty! Their very blood "boils to hear of slavery." The same number of the Charleston Mercury, in which this horrible advertisement is published, contain the following "Song to Freedom!"

From the Columbus, Georgia, Journal.

A SONG TO FREEDOM.

Be free! be free! a shout breaks forth,

From east to west, from south to north!

The note resounds from ocean's waves,

And Nature joins the jubilee

From woods, and hills, and rock-rib'd caves,

And from your wives' sacred graves—

Americans, be free, be free!

Oh, by the blood of patriots shed!

On hill, and field, and ocean's bed!

Oh, by the blood that fills your veins,

And boils to hear of slavery!

And by the free air of your plains

Unknown to oppression's clanking chains—

Americans, be free, be free!

But 'tis no freedom thus to kneel

To filthy lucre, and to steel

The soul divine with base desire

To worst of all idolatries!

And, burning with devouring fire,

Thus—scurf—to build your dross heaps higher—

The labouring earth and groaning seas.

Oh, 'tis no freedom thus to send

To heaven the glittering shaft, and blend

Its brightness with the morning ray.

The gorgeous palace thus to rear,

And toil for show—through night and day—

For show to glitter life away

In pale anxiety and care!

'Twas not for this your fathers' blood

Wet the green earth, or stain'd the flood—

Such blood as never heaven poured

Into the veins of man before!

'Twas not for this they drew the sword,

And offer'd up their pightest word

To serve a tyrant never more!

Americans, let not a shame

Be cast on freedom's hallow'd name!

Awake—let loose the immortal man,

And dash aside each eastern chain—

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Below is a letter from our Columbus correspondent, respecting the proceedings of the legislature on matters connected with abolition.

Messrs. Leonard, Jenkins, and Hanna have distinguished themselves by their opposition to the Dialectic Association of Oberlin. Some of the members of our legislature appear to be in a very morbid state. They manifest symptoms, which lead to the suspicion that they are verging towards monomania. We beseech them to take timely warning. Let them not yield themselves so entirely up to the possession of one idea; it may prove their destruction. The advice of Lamb to his friend Manning, with a few alterations, may suit them,—"Pray try and cure yourselves. Take hell-bore, shave yourselves oftener. Eat no saffron. Pray to avoid the fiend. Eat nothing that gives the heart burn. Shave the upper lip. Go about like common folk. Read no books of abolition (they are nothing but lies) only now and then a speech about Colonization to keep the fancy under.—Above all avoid the sight of a black man. That has been your ruin."

Mr. Flood, it will be seen, has introduced a new edition of his resolutions into the House, somewhat abridged from last year. This gentleman is not rewarded as he should be. We recommend him to the notice of our "Northern man with Southern principles." Perhaps some fitting department may be found for him in the Florida establishment.

But, let us have the letter.

For the Philanthropist.
Ohio Legislature.
Columbus, O., Jan. 7th, 1840.

DR. BAILEY.—On Friday last a petition was presented in the Senate by Mr. Birch, from citizens of Lorain county, for the repeal of all laws making distinctions on account of color, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. Also one in the House by Mr. Smith of Stark county, to extend the right of trial by jury to people of color. This was referred, as are all others on this subject offered in the House, to the select committee appointed for that purpose in the early part of the session.

Mr. Henderson from the committee on Corporations, reported back the bill to incorporate the Dialectic Association of Oberlin College.

Mr. Jenkins opposed the bill. He contended that its real object was concealed; that there was more in it than appeared on its face, and offered the following amendment: "Provided it shall not be lawful for abolition lecturers to lecture in said association." Mr. Leonard also opposed the bill. He was opposed to any thing that tended to reorganize the Oberlin institution. The amendment was negatived, after some remarks from Mr. Bliss in favor of the bill, and it was recommitted for further amendments.

Soon after the preceding discussion, Mr. Flood having, I suppose, been warmed into patriotism by the debate, offered the following resolutions, which were laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the subject of Slavery, as it now exists in particular portions of the United States, was settled and adjusted at the formation of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, further, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the interference of citizens of any State in the internal regulations of another, is highly censurable and improper; and that we view the unlawful, unwise, and unconstitutional interference of the fanatical abolitionists of the north with the domestic institutions of the southern States, as highly inimical; and that it is a duty obligatory on all good citizens, to discountenance the abolitionists in their mad, fanatical, and revolutionary schemes.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Governors of each State in the Union, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

The House then took a recess.

January 3.

On Saturday Mr. Bliss presented petitions from 160 citizens of Lorain county, to abolish all distinctions on account of color. Mr. Ford, also from citizens of Geauga county, for the same, and also to extend to them the right of trial by jury.

The bill to incorporate the Dialectic Association having been reported back to the House, Mr. Leonard moved its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Hanna opposed the bill because he was opposed to incorporations of this kind. (This same Mr. Hanna had at the commencement of the session, introduced, and carried through a bill to incorporate a literary society.) Mr. Jenkins, because it had no clause making each of the corporations liable for the whole of the debts. (It had such a provision in it.) Mr. Leonard did not want the statute book disgraced with the name of Oberlin. He did not like the knowledge that emanated from that institution. It sent out scholars, who, as school teachers, instilled their abolition doctrines into the minds of our children. Two blacks who had been caressed and elbowed about by the members of that institution, had committed a crime, for which, one was lynched so severely, that he died, and the other was now in the penitentiary. They (the students) go about preaching moral reform, and get together congregations, when they compel virtuous women to hear disclosures of the licentious and corrupting practices of eastern cities. He had no objections to reform, but did not believe in pouring that kind of information into the ears of women of this state.

Mr. Bliss insisted that the bill had been in the hands of the committee on Corporations, and was as carefully guarded as it could be made. It was to incorporate a literary society, such as had been repeatedly incorporated by the legislature. The corporations were students and had no control over the institution of Oberlin, and consequently, were not responsible for its character or actions. They were an association of boys. Gentlemen seemed fond of quarrelling with boys—they appeared to have an intellectual calibre peculiarly fitted for shooting at small marks—for constantly popping at small game.

Mr. Corwin made a kind of ironical speech, insisting that his democratic friends were in error.—He repeated over the word "Knox," "Knox," "Knox," and declared it sounded no better, and not quite as smoothly as "Oberlin."

Mr. Bartley also spoke in favor of its passage, when the motion to postpone was disagreed to.—Ayes 18, nays 40.

The question was then taken on an amendment, which was disagreed to—and the bill finally passed the House, notwithstanding the logic of old "Knox," by a majority of exactly two to one.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Flood were accidentally sent up to the Senate, when on being read, the following discussion took place.

Mr. Smith did not see any necessity for this expression of the opinion of the legislature on that subject, nor any good that could result from it. He therefore moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Thompson called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Green also thought it unnecessary, and even derogatory to the dignity of the General Assembly, to make expressions of opinion, which could in no way amount to any thing.

Mr. Thomas also concurred. He thought it not proper to undertake to put down fanaticism by fanatical expressions of opinion. There are more kinds of fanatics than one; where there are fanatical Abolitionists, there will be fanatical denouncers of them. Besides, this resolution declares the opinions of free and enlightened citizens to be fanatical. Will the representative take upon himself to instruct his constituents what opinions they shall entertain, and denounce as fanatics all who will not submit to his dictation? If this be not the grossest fanaticism, he was at a loss to know by what name to call it—it being of the same kind and principle with that denounced, namely, an opinion of the subject of slavery as it exists in certain parts of the United States.

The question being taken, it was lost.

Those who voted in the affirmative were,

Messrs. Birch, Bissell, Green, Hostetter, Lord, Saylor, Scott, Smith, Thomas, Tracy and Vance—11.

Those who voted in the negative were,

Messrs. Brady, Craigill, Faran, Glover, Henderson, Hough, Humphrey, Hunt, Ibrig, Mathews, Mitchell, Patterson, Shannon, Shadler, Spangler, Stadden, Thompson, Todd, Uter, and Speaker—20.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the resolution was laid upon the table.

January 4th.

Yesterday, Messrs. Dugham, West, Lake and Flood presented petitions from the right of trial by jury. Messrs. Dugham and Lloyd, for the repeal of the fugitive law of last winter, and Messrs. West and Lake for the repeal of all laws making distinctions on account of color.

Mr. Flood, in offering his petition, said it seemed that he was becoming popular among a certain class of people. Some of them had done him the distinguished honor of sending him an abolition petition, and he could do no otherwise than lay it before the House. The petitions were referred as usual.

I mentioned in my last that the Hall of the House had been granted for a meeting of the Colonization Society. An account of that meeting you will receive from the pen of another if you have not already. I will barely remark that Judge Wright of your city was supposed by most who were not personally acquainted with him, to be an abolitionist, and was listened to with much attention.

A LISTENER.

P. S. Say to your readers, "send in petitions!" In addition to the information communicated by our correspondent, we may state, that December 20th, Mr. Godman of Marion, introduced in the House, a bill securing the writ of habeas corpus, and repealing all laws heretofore passed on the subject.

The following is a report of the proceedings which took place on this bill, on the 24th December. Mr. Flood moved the indefinite postponement of the bill securing the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and repealing all laws heretofore passed on the subject.

Mr. Spaulding was opposed to this motion. The writ of habeas corpus was a writ of right. It was a great constitutional right, intended to preserve the liberty of the citizen. Our law regulating this writ is intended to carry out this great right, and if it defective it should be amended. Under the existing law the writ was issued to the individual restraining the citizen of his liberty—if he failed to obey its mandate, an attachment issued against him. But by the first writ he had notice of the proceeding, and could remove himself and the infant, or other person in his custody, out of the jurisdiction of the Court; and then what would the compulsory process of attachment avail? He did not speak of blacks. Gentlemen might introduce abolition in connection with this bill if they chose. He spoke of citizens—white citizens; if they pleased, and infants, in relation to which the defects of the present law, within his own experience, had been obvious. He hoped the bill might be permitted to go into the hands of the Judiciary committee, and receive such alterations as might be deemed necessary.

Mr. Flood said, no inconvenience in source—of any defects in the habeas corpus act had ever come under his own observation, nor had he ever heard any complaints on the subject from any of his legal brethren. There was something about the bill which he did not like—something not perceivable on the face of it. Any one upon reading the section of the bill could discover abolition in it. He intended no reflection upon the motives of the gentleman (Mr. Godman) who introduced it. He would, however, withdraw his motion.

Mr. Godman moved its commitment to the Judiciary committee, which was agreed to.

For the Philanthropist.
Columbus, O., Jan. 14th, 1840.

I am glad to perceive that the good citizens of our state are not all slumbering over the "wrong and outrage with which the earth is filled." On Friday last, Mr. Powers presented the petitions of 901 citizens of Trumbull and Ashabula counties for a law to allow trial by jury to all human beings where their liberties are in question.

Mr. Casad also presented six petitions from citizens of Logan and other counties for the repeal of all laws making distinctions on account of color—for the repeal of the fugitive law of last winter—for extending the right of trial by jury to all persons, and in relation to other kindred subjects.

Mr. Flood inquired if the petitioners were white citizens? Mr. Casad replied that he was not able to say, but he presumed they were, as the petitioners were chiefly from districts where he was generally acquainted with the inhabitants, and he did not recognize among the names, those of any black persons. The petitions were referred as usual.

In the Senate, the Yearly meeting of Friends in Indiana, Illinois, and the western part of the state of Ohio, asking the repeal of the fugitive law of last winter, and the passage of a law granting trial by jury to such as may be claimed as fugitives; and also by Messrs. Allen and Perkins on the same subject. Mr. Thomas called for the reading of the petition presented by him, and after it was read, rose and remarked, that perhaps it might be necessary at this day to state to the Senate that the Society of Friends were a religious body, and as such, had ever been opposed to slavery—that they were not connected with any abolition society but stood aloof from all others. Their number in the western part of this state was about two thousand. He deemed these remarks necessary in order to remove any prejudice that might arise in the minds of gentlemen by associating them with abolitionists, and he hoped their petition might have that consideration to which the character of the petitioners would justly entitle it, and if their prayer ought to be granted, that it might be granted.

Mr. Allen said, as the petition he was about to offer was short, with the leave of the Senate, he would read it. Leave being granted, he read it, and moved its reference to the standing committee on the Judiciary, expressing the hope that they might report upon it as speedily as they had done upon another subject on a former occasion—which I suppose implied that he wished them to recommend, as soon as possible, the indefinite postponement of the subject. The petitions were all referred to the standing committee on the Judiciary.

On Saturday, petitions were presented in the House as follows:

By Mr. Reed, to prevent the intermarriage of white with colored people. By Mr. Godman

from Marion county, for an act to repeal all laws making distinctions on account of color. By Mr

POETRY.

HYMNS FOR THE SEASON.

JANUARY 1, 1840.

Down the dark tide of Time, with flow
Unceasing, hath another year
Its round borne of joy and woe,
Hope, exultation, fear—
With constant force through shade and sun
The swelling stream hath hurried on,
And flung its shattered wave at last
Into the ocean of the Past.
One moment in the still light
Flashed the frail bubbles as they fell—
Then bursting, vanished from the sight,
And shrilly the wild winds of night
Shrieked the Old Year's farewell!

So hath it gone—and with it home
Treasures that Time cannot return:
High hopes—that o'er existence threw
The glory of their rainbow hue,
And to the future gave a light
Like that which shone in Eden's bowers
In earliest time—too purely bright
For such a world as ours:
Dreams—such as tell the poet's soul
And fill it with divinest thought,
Till underneath its meek control
Passion, and pride, and some are brought:
Desires that overleapt the earth,
And proudly turning from the real,
Claimed in a higher world their birth,
Grasping the mystic and ideal:
And more than these—the love which flung
Its blessed light life's clouds among,
Till to the waiting soul was given
Bright glimpses of the upper heaven.

So hath it gone—and oh! not all
Who hailed in thoughtless mood its birth,
With music and with festival—
Still with their presence gladden earth.
The beautiful—whose radiant smile
Like sunshine fell upon the heart,
And who with words of cheer the while,
Lovingly spoken, could beguile
The spirit's grief, and reconcile
The living to life's cruellest smart—
Oh! early summoned to depart!
We miss you on our common track;
We weep—but cannot win you back!
The sunbeams of your smile are flung
On brows that wear no trace of sorrow,
The radiant hosts of heaven among—
And richer notes are on your tongue
Than e'er from harp or Æolian rung.
On earth from Music's self could borrow
We mourn—but not for you whose eyes
Have closed on earth to open in heaven—
The freed from mortal agonies—
To whom eternal rest is given!
Our tears are for the living only—
For sorrowing hearts whose hopes are fled,
Whose memories are with the dead—
For them—the crushed and lonely.

So hath it gone—the olden Year—
Life's wrecks upon its vanished wave—
Nor pauses in his dread career
Death's ally and his charioteer,
Sweeping, remorseless, to the grave,
Alike the tyrant and the slave,
The good, the beautiful, the brave,
The peasant and the peer;
And sadly swells on every gale
The death-dirge and the funeral wail.

Wo! for thy many triumphs, Death!
Wo! that the righteous perisheth,
And no man layeth it to heart!
Yet hath his spirit sweet release,
His troubles and his trials cease,
And ever, in the perfect peace
Of God he hath a part.
Such bliss is thine, oh thou! whose name
By generous deeds is linked to fame—
Thou—whom no danger could appal
When mindful of the heavenly call,
To loose the slave from tyrant-thral,
Thy country from its shame—
Not toil, nor pain, nor scorn, nor wrath,
Nor ruffian threats of stripes and death,
Could turn thee back from duty's path,
In courage still the same.

In other days, when Slavery's power
Had triumphed in an evil hour,
And wearied with the bootless strife—
With fainting heart and feeble hand,
Dejected stood the Spartan band,
Who warred for rights as men for life—
To thee 'twas given to rouse the land,
Young, poor, untitled, and unknown,
With fearless breath thy trump was blown,
And on the winds thy banner thrown
Abroad with single hand!
Weeks, months, and years went by, and still,
Amid accumulated ill,
Thy spirit shrank not from its trial;
But, true to God and human zeal,
Pressed on with unabated zeal,
In peril and in self-denial—
Till, roused by thee, the good awoke—
The dreamless sleep of years was broke—
Men started from repose, and saw
The trampled slave, with lifted eye,
Imporing in his agony
The Christian's succor ere he die—
The blessings of the Christian's law—
And underneath thy banner's fold,
The aged man, the stripling bold,
In numberless multitudes enrolled,
And hurried to the war!

Peace be to thee who gave no peace
To Freedom's foes till life did cease!
Oh, hast thou lived to see
The triumph of thy noble cause,
The reign of Right and Equal Laws,
And listen to the world's applause,
Which yet shall sound for thee—
How had thy spirit leapt to join,
With strength and ecstasy divine,
The anthem of the free!

Rest, Friend of Man!—thy grave shall be
Henceforth a shrine, where pilgrim-feet
Shall press the turf that covers thee—
And pilgrim's lips thy deeds repeat—
How, in an evil age and time,
Thy voice rebuked the tyrant's crime,
And bade the boundman bow and wait
The coming of a happier day,
When Freedom's mandate should be spoken,
And every yoke and fetter broken,
The slave, uprising from his chain,
The tyrant, from his guilt set free,
Shall wet thy grave with tears, like rain,
Weeping and blessing thee!
And until Time's flight shall end,
Thy deeds of daring shall be known—
The moral triumphs thou hast won—
Lenny—THE SLAVE'S UNFALLING FRIEND!
A PEOPLE'S CHAMPION!

Before her piercing eye with terror,
And back into its caverns shrink
Ashamed and humbled, though its brow
Right haughtily is lifted now
And many a willing devotee
Before its altar bends the knee,
Meekly exulting to be known
As Falsehood's chosen champion.

Such are the men, oh God! who turn
The pages of thy volume over—
Not of its blessed truths to learn—
But haply if they may discover
Some separate text, some little clause,
To prop oppression's falling cause,
Sanction the trampling of thy laws,
And wrest the poor man's right away—
Blind leaders of the blind are they!
Impious blasphemers! who would plunder
Jehovah of his attributes,
That they may keep the boundman under,
Yoked in with dumb and senseless brutes:
Yet, while with blood their garments drip,
They worship God with tongue and lip—
And mark the sanctimonious eye,
The lifted hand, the brazen brow,
As to the poor black man they cry,
"Oh! I am holier than thou!"

Such are the men who, lost to shame
And deaf to mercy, dare to frame
Mischief by law, to turn away
The needy from his right, and make,
At Slavery's beck, for Slavery's sake,
The merciful a prey!
Oh shame! that such should lift their hands
For evil deeds in Christian lands!
Profaning with their very breath
The name of Freedom, while they swear
To make her real, in life and death,
And own her peculiar care.
Perjured and false! Yea—thrice forsworn!
The tyrant's tool!—the good man's scorn!
What! shall we crush our sympathies,
And strangle pity in its birth—
And, heedless of the poor man's cries,
As from the scourge and chain he flies,
Harden our hearts and close our eyes,
And thrust him from our home and hearth,
At their demands, whose perjured lips
Boast of democracy and whips
Serve! still prompt at Slavery's beck
To bend the knee and bow the neck,
Or, bound-like, press upon the track
Of him who haply may have broke
From off his neck the tyrant's yoke,
And drag him to his bondage back?
No! till our lips are sealed in death,
We'll speak with unabated breath
For God and for his trampled poor!
Till in his place of guilty power,
Trembles the despot of the hour—
Trembles the haughty evildoer!

Pass on—God's minister of wrath!
"Time, the Avenger!"—pass thou on—
Though in thy desolating path
Are wrecks of Empires strown!
What though the Good have sunk beneath
Thy billowy surge, struck down by Death!
And nearer to its final fall—
Nearer to his dishonored tomb—
The Babel by Oppression built,
The tyrant, hardened in his guilt,
For really burns upon the wall
The writing of their doom!

Pass on—returnless years! Ye bring
Nearer the golden age of Time—
When man, no more an abject thing,
Shall from the sleep of ages spring,
With new-born life, and proudly ding
Aside his bondage and his crime,
And rising in his manhood, he
What God designed him—pure and free!
And Earth, throughout her every clime,
No more the spoil of human hate,
By sin no longer desolate—
Returned her bloom—renewed her prime—
Shall in her Eden-dress appear;
Exulting in her youth restored,
And singing praises to the Lord,
Through all her New—her Sabbath-Year!
W. H. BURLEIGH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRICULTURE.—If there is any thing like independence in any profession, it must belong to the farmer more than to any other. The farmer runs much less risk of bad debts, and of being imposed upon by the worthless and designing, than any other business man. He has more of the real wants of nature within his own reach, and that is the very marrow of independence. We fear that the general distaste for agricultural pursuits, particularly in town population, is, because it requires hard work. "Aye, there's the rub." Yes, yes, it is the hard work that scares the town-raised young gentlemen from the fields and farms and the pursuits of nature.

It is too evident from the occurrences of the last two years, that we have not so many citizens employed in agriculture as we ought to have. Our farms generally are too large, and the consequence is, that small marketings are despised, and the farm not half cultivated.

General Jackson advocated the withdrawal of six hundred thousand men, women and children from agricultural pursuits, and employing them in manufactures. What mistaken philanthropy! How much better for us to be indebted to Great Britain for our knives and forks, than for the bread we eat with them! Who is there that will deny, that in that country where there are the greatest number employed in agricultural pursuits, there is the most permanent prosperity, there the greatest sum of human happiness? The immense extent of our country points out what ought to be our principal pursuit. "The spirit of speculation is always laying off new towns before the country is settled, forgetting that it is the farmer that must make the town, as well as supply it with all the first necessities of life."—*Disseminator*, (Ia.)

The Scotch Baker in London.

From a report under the head of "Westminster Court of Requests," in one of our London papers.

A round, full-priced baker, who brings his weekly batch of miserable debtors to this court, stepped into the plaintiff's box, papers and ledger in hand, to make good his claim to 25s. for bread supplied to Mr. John Howard.

A tall young woman, wearing a handsome fur mantle, and evidently careful to exhibit the externals of gentility, presented herself to answer the demand. Her age might be either 18 or 28; the hollow cheek and spare form, produced by early sorrow or privation, or both, prevented a closer approximation to the truth.

A Commissioner.

From a report under the head of "Westminster Court of Requests," in one of our London papers.

Commissioner.—The bill is for bread, and it has been standing for some time. Judging from your appearance, I should think your father cannot be in such circumstances as to make it difficult to procure the few shillings left unpaid on this bill.

Young Lady.—Appearances are often deceitful. It is equally distressing to my father and myself to ask even for one day; but unexpected sickness in our family has totally exhausted our little means.

Baker (pocketing the money).—Two and sixpence a week is not enough. Ye gang about town wi' a grand bon, and a fine silk dress, while my wife man wear a plaid shawl and a cotton gown, because the likes o' ye will eat an honest man's bread woot paying for't. That fine tippet ye have gotten on main has cost me six shillings guineas.

"It is true," said the young lady coloring, "my dress may appear rather extravagant, and if I could, with prudence, dress at less cost, I would do so; but upon a respectable exterior on my part, as a teacher of music, depends the subsistence of a sick father and two young sisters. (The baker shut his book abruptly, and thrust his papers into his pocket.) As for the bon you alluded to, that was pledged this morning to raise a few shillings to pay the five you have just received, and to provide food for those who have tasted little else beyond dry bread for the last week. The tippet I have on was kindly lent me by my landlady, as the day is wet and cold."

"Well, Mr. Baker," said the Chairman in a tone of compassion, "perhaps you will agree to the young lady's terms?"

"Oh, ay," said the baker, "two and sixpence a month. Pit it down if you will."

Chairman.—Two and sixpence a week was offered.

"Make it just what ye like," said the baker.

The order was made and handed to the young lady. As she was leaving the court the baker stopped her. "Gie me haud o' that bit o' paper," said the baker. The request was complied with.

"No," said the baker, thrusting some silver into her hand, "tak book ye'er cron-pice, and dinna fash yerself at a' wi' the weekly payment. Ye shall have a four pond loaf ilka day at my shop, and ye may pay me just when ye're aha, and if I niver git the siller, may be I'll niver miss it; but mind, young leddy," said he angrily, "gin ye deal wi' any ither baker, I'll pit this order in force agin yer father."

The young lady looked her gratitude. The baker had vanished.

Spain.—Spain! Fighting, priest-ridden, self-deceiving Spain, has shown one spark of intelligent respect for freedom, which may hereafter spread into a sheet of flame, that shall consume all the accumulated evils which ages of misgovernment have heaped upon her degenerate population.

Let the people hold the purse of the nation, and it is the interest of the whole to prevent robbery.—Where the command of the sword, and the treasury, are under the control of one person, to talk of freedom is but a solemn mockery.

Previous to the prorogation of the Cortes, a vote was passed, of 90 to 13, that no Spaniards are bound to pay taxes of any kind, nor to agree to any kind of loans by anticipation, without a formal vote of the Cortes, in conformity with a provision of the New Constitution to that effect.

THE TARIFF.—A reduction of duties, equal to one-tenth of the excess over 20 per cent. on the value, as it existed on the 2d of March 1832, took place January 1. This is the fourth similar reduction that has taken place under the compromise act of 1832, making four-tenths, in all, of the excess over 20 per cent. on the value. Of the remaining "excess," one-half comes off on the 1st of January, 1842; and the remainder, six months thereafter. So that on and after the 1st of July, 1842, should the existing tariff laws remain unaltered, no article of import will bear a higher duty than twenty per cent. on the value. The reduction which took place on the 1st inst, will lessen the revenue, according to Mr. Woodbury, \$800,000.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORACE C. GROSVENOR,
ENGRAVER,
South side Third st., opposite the Post Office,
(UP STAIRS.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NOTICE—BOOKS WANTED.

Rev. Jas. Duncan, (father of Dr. Duncan, member of Congress for this district,) was the author of several works; among which were, "A Treatise on Slavery," one on the "Atentment," and one on "Civil Government." If any person knows where any of the writings of the above Rev. Jas. Duncan are to be had, they will confer a great favor on the subscriber by giving him the information, or forwarding him one or more copies.

J. BLANCHARD.

P. S. Some of the above author's works were printed in Ohio, one at Vevay, Ia., 1824.

RAYNE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS;
Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description and of the very best manufacture. Purchasers at wholesale or retail will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

(SIGN OF THE RED BOOT)

138 Main street, between 4th & 5th,
Cincinnati, Oct. 9, 1839. 32-1f

CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS.
For sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository,
Main street between 4th and 5th, East side,
(Up stairs.)

Anti-Slavery Examiner, containing A. E. Grimké's Appeal, Smith to Stephen, Power, of Congress, Bids against Slavery, and Emancipation in the West Indies, Elmore and Birney, and Letter of G. Smith to Henry Clay, all in one volume.

Anti-Slavery Manual; Alton Riot; Anti-Slavery Record, vol. 1 & 2; Appeal by Mrs. Child; Bourne's Picture of Slavery; Charles Ball; Oblique Speech; Chandler's Protest and Political works; Emancipation in West Indies, by Thome and Kinball; Fountain; Gustavus Vassa; History of Pennsylvania Hall; Jay's View of the action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery; Light and Truth; Law of Slavery & vices; Memoir of E. P. Lovejoy; Memoir of P. Wheatley a Native African; Negro Pew; Poems by Phillis Wheatley, a slave; Quarterly A. S. Magazine; Rankin's Letters; Right and Wrong in Boston; Slavery, containing Declaration of Sentiments and Constitution of American A. S. Soc.; Wesley's Thoughts; Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Address to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser and Why work for the slave? bound in one volume; Testimony of Col against slavery; Tracts, miniature series bound, containing St. Domingue, Caste, Colonization, Moral condition of slaves; What is Abolition? The ten Commandments; Slavery dangerous and Emancipation safe; Pro-slavery Bible; Prejudice against color; Northern dealers in slaves; Slavery and Missions, and Dr. Nelson's Lecture on Slavery; Wesley's Thoughts, pocket edition in muslin; Whittier's Poems.

American Slavery AS IT IS; Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1840; Address to the churches of Jesus Christ, by the Evangelical Union A. S. Society; Anti-Slavery catechism; Anecdotes of American Slavery; Appeal to the Christian women of the south; Adam's speech on the Right of the People to petition, on the freedom of speech and debate, on the Resolutions of seven state Legislatures and on the Annexation of Texas; Address to such Americans as VALUE their RIGHTS and DARE maintain them, and a large number of other publications too numerous to mention.

HUGH GLASGOW,

VENTIAN BLIND MANUFACTURER.
Fifth Street between Vine and Race,
CINCINNATI.

MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE.

I will contract to sell, and deliver in October or November from 20,000 to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees of my own growth, which measure from 3 to 6 or 7 feet in height. They are remarkably healthy, and vigorous plants, and warranted genuine. Orders for the Southern, Mexican and Texian Markets shall be immediately attended to.

THOMAS EMERY,
No. 11 East Fourth st. Cincinnati.

TREES.

The subscribers have on hand and will continue to receive supplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they will sell to suit purchasers.

HEATON AND WEAVER.
Salem, Columbiana Co. O. Sept. 10 1839.

EDWARD NEVERS,
COPPER-PLATE PRINTER,
No. 106 Main, a few doors above Third Street,
Cincinnati.

JOHN H. LOVEJOY,
ENGRAVER,
106 MAIN STREET, Third Story,
CINCINNATI.

COLORING SCHOOL.

The subscriber has been teaching a school for about a year and a half for the colored people in German township Darke Co. Ohio.

A few young men and women can find accommodations on reasonable terms.

It is intended to commence the winter term about the first of November. Competent instruction will be provided for all who may attend.

September 17th, 1839. E. S. GRUMLEY.
30-1f

M. T. & R. GLASGOW,
SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS,
Eightth st. between Main & Walnut south side.
October 29th, 1839. 34-1f

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the following certificate. He would like to state that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, of as good quality in all respects, as the workmanship recommended in the certificate below.

JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main st.

CERTIFICATE.
This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufactured by James Esheby, were considered the best work of the kind exhibited at the second annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, held in June, 1839.

JOHN A. WISEMAN,
G. W. PHILLIPS,
JESSE J. WHEAT,
JAMES T. FOSTER, President,
L. T. WELLS, Secretary.

SLAVERY AS IT IS.

A new supply of this invaluable work just received at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository—Send in your orders and keep it circulating.

Also, 1,000 copies of "LIBERTY" at 12 1-2 per copy.
October 29th, 1839.

MR. EDITOR.—Please cut from your exchange paper, the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the genuine Tocco medicine by Doctors BEECH & NICHOLS, which appear in that paper under date March 30, and oblige the Proprietors.

MILES' COMPOUND EXTRACT OF TOMAT.
Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles' Compound Tomato Pills, and having learned the ingredients of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiciously administered, and feel safe in recommending them to the public as a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a valuable substitute for Calomel.

RICHARD EELLS, M. D.
ADAM NICHOLS, M. D.
Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839. 13—

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

The Subscribers have several Thousand growing prosperously in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. Persons wishing to make purchases for next year, may address (post paid) JAMES G. BIRNEY, New York, 21-2mo. W. M. A. BLACKNEY, Cincinnati.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypochondria.

Symptoms.—The common corporeal symptoms are flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an uneasy inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also faintness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgement, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the weakest.

Causes.—A sedentary life of any kind especially averse study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating or drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the menses) or more important organs within the abdomen is frequent cause.

Treatment.—The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise in early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels if constipated should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. "The bowels being once cleansed his inestimable Camomile Pills—which are tonic, anodyne, and anti-spasmodic—are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the nervous system.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but should not be resorted to in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

Dr. Wm. Evans, Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale by his several agents throughout the Union. See list of agents in this paper.

Price 75 cts. a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans' advertised agents. There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents; therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them, but write for the genuine to 100 Catham street, N. Y., where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. Only place in Louisville for the sale of his celebrated medicines, is at his General Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, biliousness, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all hypochondriacal, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous weakness, flurid humor, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green-sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, hiccup, convulsions, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Principal Office 100 Catham street, New York.

Interesting and astonishing facts, are amongst the numerous Cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

Principal Office, 100 Catham street, New York, where the Dr. may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, may conclude a bank note, or order.

CERTIFICATE.
More Conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient Anti-

Billious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind.—Mr. Robert Cameron, 101 Broadway. Diseases, Chronic Dysentery, or Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bowels, severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenesmus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly foetid matter, mixed with blood, great debility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for the extraordinary benefit he had received.

CAUTION. Three years standing.—Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, distension, nervous irritability and restlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocation, palpitation of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach; drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery, and dire despair set on the countenance of every person interested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inestimable benefit.

Liver Complaint.—Ten years standing.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms: Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lay on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received no relief from their medicine, till Mrs. Evans procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparation, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to intimate. **JOSEPH BROWNE.**
City and County of New York, SS.
Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, do depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.
Husband of Hannah Browne.
Sworn before me this 4th day of January 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

CAUTION. Another recent test of the unrivaled virtues of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.—Dyspepsia, ten years standing.—Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The symptoms of the disease of distension and oppression after eating, pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. Kenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the above medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to my trials of remedies, but was all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

An extraordinary and remarkable cure.—Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburg, corner of Fourth and North streets, completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Catham street.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows: Total loss of appetite palpitation of the heart, twitching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

The above case was treated and hoped for by three of the most eminent physicians, and the disease continued, till awaited by her friends, who were in attendance. She has given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information to any inquiring mind.

MARY DILLON.

Dyspepsia and Hypochondriacism.—Interesting case.—Mr. William Salmen, Green street, above Third, Philadelphia, afflicted for several years with the following distressing symptoms: Sick headache, nausea, giddiness, debility, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weakness of the extremities, emaciation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the stomach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains, in the chest back, side, costiveness, a dislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing, and weeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exertion.

Mr. Salmen applied to the most eminent physicians who considered his case hopeless, and recommended him to a very deplorable condition, and having been recommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package to which, he says he is indebted for his restoration to life, health and friends. He is now enjoying all the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied in every particular as to this astonishing cure at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Catham street New York.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, between Stanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the following distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, daily spasmodic pain in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor, or courage, sometimes a vision of a dark and gloomy future, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehensions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness